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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

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COUNTRY	USSR (Uzbek and Kazakh SSR's)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	1. Tashkent City Plan and Industrial Information 2. Road and Railroad Construction in Central Asia 3. Irrigation for Cotton in Tashkent	DATE DISTR. 10 March 1961 NO. PAGES 2 REFERENCES RD	
DATE OF INFO.			50X1-HUM
PLACE & DATE ACQ.			

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

Attachment 1 Overlays of the Tashkent city map pinpointing military installations and a new metal tubing plant. 50X1-HUM

Attachment 2 Construction of a new railroad line from Tashkent to Syr Darya to Pakhtaral, through the Golodnaya Step and to Dzhizak. 50X1-HUM

Attachment 3 Description of roads in the Central Asian USSR including the roads between Tashkent and Leninabad, Tashkent and Ura-Tyube, Ura-Tyube to Shakhristan to Zahkmatabad to Stalinabad and to Kurgan-Tyube, Tashkent to Dzhizak, Chimgurgan, and Samarkand. Width, surface, and seasonal conditions are provided. 50X1-HUM

Attachment 4 USSR Central Asian State Planning Institute for Irrigation in Cotton, Tashkent. Main office is at 23 ulitsa Lenina, Tashkent. The report describes the activities of field operating teams testing and taking samples for various projects in the Uzbek and Tadzhik SSR's. locates area of operations and identified a number of officials connected with the institute. 50X1-HUM

Attachment 5 Repair of electrical machinery at TASHSELMASH in Tashkent. This report is a brief commentary without technical details concerning activities at Shop No. 22. 50X1-HUM

Attachment 6 Tashkent Cable Plant, brief and generalized (non-technical) description of the installation and production. 50X1-HUM

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STATE	X	ARMY	#	X	NAVY	X	AIR	#	X	NSA	X	OCR	X	NIC	X
(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)															

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[REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

Attachment 7 [REDACTED]. Brief report on the construction of an air-raid shelter in Tashkent by construction agency SMU-1 in 1957. Also included is a [REDACTED] sketch locating the shelter.

50X1-HUM

[REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

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STATE	X	ARMY	#	X	NAVY	X	AIR	#	X	NSA	X	OCR	X	NIC	X
(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#")															

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[REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

[REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

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
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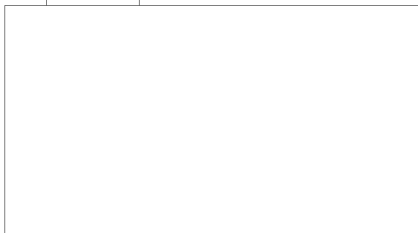
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50X1-HUM

Attachment 7 . Brief report on the construction of an air-raid shelter in Tashkent by construction agency SMU-1 in 1957. Also included is a  sketch locating the shelter.

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GRADING OF SOURCE: A: Completely reliable. B: Usually reliable. C: Fairly reliable. D: Not usually reliable. E: (Not reliable. (Applied to sources of doubtful honesty or loyalty, regardless of their competence). F: Reliability cannot be judged (Applied to untested or insufficiently tested sources).

APPRAISAL OF CONTENT: 1: Confirmed by other independent and reliable sources. 2: Probably true. 3: Possibly true. 4: Doubtful. 5: Probably false. 6: Cannot be judged.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT Overlays of the Tashkent City Map Pinpointing Military Installations and a New Metal Tubing Plant.

DATE OF REPORT 11 OCT 1969

NO. PAGES 5

REFERENCES

50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

Following are two overlays of the Tashkent City scale 1 : 25,000, on which the following installations are pinpointed:

1. The Avtobaza No. 2, the garage and the maintenance shop for 300 ZIS buses which served all the long distance routes starting in Tashkent. Each bus had seats for 50 passengers.
2. The Tashkent bus terminal, completed in April 1958. The terminal was a brick building with waiting rooms, a newspaper stand, and a restaurant. All long distance buses arrived and departed from here, except those going through Yangi-Yer to the Golodnaya Step'. These buses had a terminal on ulitsa Shota Rustaveli across from the entrance to the Tekstil' kombinat. Buses arrived and departed every day between 0600 and 2100 hours. Long distance buses did not run throughout the night because of the insecurity on the roads. In spite of this precaution bus holdups occurred. one holdup in 1955, when the Tashkent-Almaden bus was held up, its driver shot, and all the passengers robbed. In 1959 the Tashkent-Angren bus was held up. The driver and all the passengers handed over all their money to the robbers, and no one was harmed. never heard or read in the newspaper that any of these bands were apprehended.

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50X1-HUM

3. Approximate location and area of a Soviet Air Force installation.¹

[redacted] in 1953, [redacted] the storekeeper of the Avtobaza No. 2 had obtained permission² to draw from Soviet Air Force stock 40 airplane tires and inner tubes that fitted the ZIS buses.³ He took [redacted] men in a tarpaulin-covered truck to this installation, the main gate of which was only 200 or 300 meters away from the Avtobaza No. 2. At the gate they were stopped by an Air Force guard. The storekeeper had to present a special document. [redacted] the [redacted] men had to pull their pockets inside out. All inflammable materials such as matches, cigarettes, etc., were kept by the guards. Then the storekeeper received a portable fire extinguisher, which he was to keep on his lap and use at the slightest indication of fire. During the trip from the gate to the tire storeroom, which took ten or fifteen minutes, they were stopped three or more times by Air Force guards, [redacted]

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[redacted] tank trucks, [redacted] were the type usually used for carrying gasoline. Some of the buildings appeared to be barracks and some appeared to be warehouses. The tire storeroom was an entire large building. [redacted] it was over 50 meters long [redacted]

50X1-HUM

[redacted] there were many rows of tires stacked higher than a man could reach. On the return trip the trucks passed the same guards, and all the things taken from the men at the gate were returned to them.

4. The Pushno-mekhovaya Baza (Fur Base), the address of which was ulitsa Shota Rustaveli No. 51.

5. Approximate location and area of a Soviet Army installation. [redacted]

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[redacted] the installation reached the railroad, a stream and the street [redacted] connected ulitsa Shota Rustaveli with Komsomol'skoye Ozer⁵. The entire installation was surrounded by a brick wall approximately two meters high. The wall had an unknown number of gates guarded by Soviet infantry soldiers. [redacted] inside the installation approximately five fuel tanks about ten meters high and ten meters in diameter. Next to them were one or two rows of pumps which indicated the existence of underground fuel storage. The tanks and pumps were exactly like the gasoline tanks and pumps [redacted] seen in [redacted] Chirchik. [redacted]

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[redacted] Through one gate [redacted] a parking lot on which about 150 to 200 trucks were parked. [redacted] long columns of trucks carrying Soviet infantry soldiers moving out of this installation. [redacted]

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[redacted] this was a motorized infantry installation and, from its size, [redacted] at least one motorized infantry regiment was housed there.

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6. A metal tubing plant. The plant was under construction from spring 1958 until December 1959 and began production in January 1960. The building was about 150 meters by 80 meters. [redacted] the metal tubing

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outside the plant [redacted] six meters in length, 60 centimeters in diameter, and made of cast iron 20 millimeters thick. [redacted] the tubing was to be used for the natural gas pipelines under construction in Central Asia. There was no sign on the plant [redacted]

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7. A military installation consisting of about two small buildings surrounded by a barbed wire fence. It was guarded by the Soviet army.

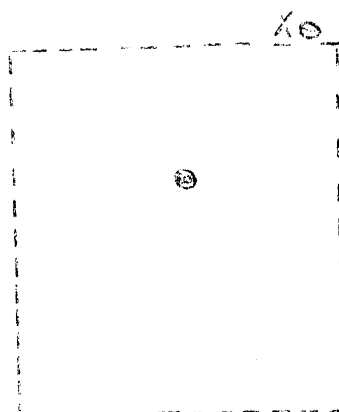
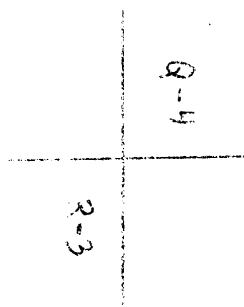
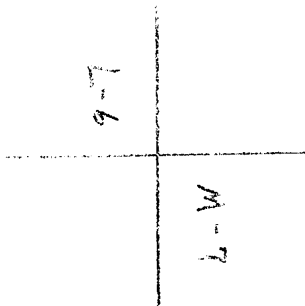
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Overlay #1 of the Tashkent City Base Map.

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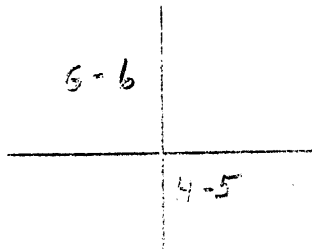


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Overlay #2 of the Tashkent City Base Map.



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Comments:

1. [redacted] reluctant to estimate the size of the installation,
[redacted] it might have been about one and a half square kilometers
or it might have been one and a half kilometers square. The dotted lines
on the overlay represent only the approximate location and not actual
boundaries.

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2. [redacted]
the deal may have been illegal.

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3. [redacted] the tires were airplane tires and not truck
or bus tires.

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[redacted]
5. The stream was probably the Aryk Burdzhar and the street ulitsa
Kazyrvat [redacted]

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR and Kazakh SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT Construction of a New Railroad Line

DATE OF REPORT

22 OCT 1960

NO. PAGES

1

REFERENCES

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DATE ACQ

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

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[redacted] a new rail-
road line was being constructed from Syr Dar'ya to Pakhtaral, then
through a number of kolkhozy and sovkhozy, and on to Dzhizak following
the same route as the road. In January 1960 [redacted]
[redacted] the railroad bed had been extended to within
about two kilometers of Dzhizak. [redacted] railroad tracks in Syr
Dar'ya and Pakhtaral [redacted]
The width of the track appeared to be the same as [redacted] everywhere
in the USSR.

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Comment: [redacted] identified Pakhtaral as the
same as Il'ich. Syr-Dar'ya is the same as Syr-Dar'inskiy.

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COUNTRY USSR (Central Asia)**REPORT****SUBJECT** Description of Roads in Central Asia**DATE OF REPORT** 22 OCT 1960**NO. PAGES** 2**REFERENCES**

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**DATE OF
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Asia. described a number of roads in Soviet Central as follows:

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- a. From Tashkent to Leninabad (N 40-17, E 69-37), via Toy-Tyube (N 41-03, E 69-20) and Pskent (N 40-54, E 69-20), an asphalt road about eight meters wide.
- b. From Tashkent to Leninabad, via Yangi-Yul' (N 41-06, E 69-03), Mirzachul' (N 40-29, E 68-46), Ursat'yevskaya (N 40-13, E 68-50), and Begovat (N 40-21, E 70-43), an asphalt road ranging in width from 10 to 12 meters.
- c. From Tashkent to Ura-Tyube (N 39-55, E 69-01), via Yangi-Yul' and Ursat'yevskaya, an asphalt road 10 to 12 meters wide.
- d. From Ura-Tyube to Shakhrislan (N 39-47, E 68-49), a gravel road about six meters wide.
- e. From Shakhrislan to Zakhmatabad (N 39-23, E 68-32), on the Zeravshan River, a dirt road about three meters wide.
- f. From Zakhmatabad to Stalinabad (N 38-33, E 68-48), via Ziddi (N 30-03, E 68-50) and Bakaul (N 30-40, E 68-48), a dirt road about three meters wide.

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- g. From Stalinabad to Kurgan-Tyube (N 37-50, E 68-47), a road partially asphalt, partially gravel, and partially dirt, ranging in width from three to five meters.
- h. From Tashkent to Dzhizak (N 40-06, E 67-50), an asphalt road 10 to 12 meters wide.
- i. From Dzhizak to Chinkurgan², a dirt road, three to four meters wide, often very muddy and almost impassable, especially during the winter when there are heavy rains.
- j. From Tashkent to Samarkand (N 39-40, E 66-58), via Yangi-Yul' Ursat'yevskaya, Obruchevo (N 40-07, E 68-30), Dzhizak, and Krasno-gvardeyskoye (N 39-46, E 67-16), an asphalt road 10 to 12 meters in width.

Comments:

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2. Two towns by this name appear in available reference materials, one (alternately spelled Shimkurgan) at N 40-17, E 67-46 and one at N 40-22, E 67-40. The latter is probably the town meant

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR and Tadzhik SSR)**REPORT****SUBJECT** Central Asian State Planning Institute
for Irrigation in Cotton, Tashkent**DATE OF REPORT** 22 OCT 1960**NO. PAGES** 3**REFERENCES****DATE OF
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PLACE &
DATE ACC**

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

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1. The Central Asian State Planning Institute for Irrigation in Cotton (SREDAZGIPROVODKHLOPOK) was at 23 ulitsa Lenina, Tashkent. The building at this address was of brick, three stories high, and about 50 to 60 meters long; the first floor was occupied by the Ministry of Water, and the second and third floors by the institute. The institute's motor pool was at 75 Parkentskaya ulitsa.
2. [] the institute was subordinate to an unidentified ministry in Moscow. Approximately 500 persons were employed by the institute. Although the institute's title would indicate that it was primarily devoted to and interested in cotton cultivation and irrigation, [] it performed other functions as well. On most projects [] soil samples were taken to depths ranging from 20 to 600 meters, and [] some of the institute's expeditions were searching for minerals, including uranium.¹ The institute also collected topographic data to be used for topographic mapping. The institute consisted of four sections: topography, geology, soil science, and hydrology.
3. During the summer the institute had ten to 15 teams operating in the field. In the winter there were only four or five teams. A team could vary in number from 15 to 50 people. If a team was to be gone a long time on a difficult mission as many as 50 workers might be sent. On other missions only 15 or 20 workers might comprise a team. The teams were either topography, geology, soil science, or hydrology, although on some missions all four teams could be combined and sent together.

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4. The topographers were surveyors who collected the necessary data from which maps were later compiled.

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Soil experts took samplings of earth up to a meter deep (usually in areas where the Soviets were not successful in raising cotton); hydrologists projected plans for irrigating cotton-growing areas; and geologists took earth samplings up to depths of 600 meters. [redacted] samples were taken every meter in depth, because [redacted] a supervisor telling the men to be careful and load the samples on the truck "meter after meter". [redacted] estimated [redacted] depth of "600 meters" by the number of meters of pipe [redacted] delivered to a job. This number usually varied between 20 and 600 meters. Sometimes the samples were placed in wooden boxes and other times in paper cartons. The containers ranged in size from about six-inch cubes to eighteen-inch cubes. [redacted] all the earth samples were taken for analysis to a laboratory on ulitsa Chekova in Tashkent.

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5. The institute had teams operating in the following areas: Chinkurgan,² Angren (N 41-01, E 70-12), Ura-Tyube (N 39-55, E 69-01), Stalinabad (N 38-33, E 68-48), Kurgan-Tyube (N 37-50, E 68-47), Leninabad (N 40-17, E 69-37), and Termez (N 37-14, E 67-16). In spring 1959 [redacted] a team depart for Termez, where they were to remain for eight months. [redacted] this was the third consecutive year that a team had gone into the Termez area.

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6.

7. [redacted] the following personalities connected with the institute:

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Barzhen (fnu), a Russian, topographer

Shilov (fnu), a Russian, topographer

Rudametkin (fnu), a Russian, topographer

Tsibulin (fnu), a Russian, geologist

Sidankin (fnu), a Russian, topographer

Antipin (fnu), a Russian, geologist

Ryapovna (fnu), a Russian, female, soil specialist

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Tsurikov (fnu), a Russian. geologist

Belichka, Sergey Aleksandrovich. a Russian. senior geologist

Shaglyan (fnu), an Armenian. deputy director of SREDAZGIPROVODKHTOPOK.

All the above-mentioned persons lived in Tashkent.
they were all good to work for, but all drank quite heavily, even on
the job.

Comments:

1.

2. Two towns by this name appear in available reference materials,
one (alternately spelled Shinkurgan) at N 40-17, E 67-46 and one
at N 40-22, E 67-40. The latter town is probably the one meant

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INFORMATION REPORT

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT Repair of Electrical Machinery at
TASHSEL'MASH in Tashkent

DATE OF REPORT 7 - FEB 1961

NO. PAGES 2

REFERENCES

50X1-HUM

 DATE OF
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PLACE &
DATE ACQ

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE CREDITS ARE NOT TO BE REVEALED. ANALYSIS OR COMMENT IS FORWARDED.

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1. All the shops (tsekh) of TASHSEL'MASH in Tashkent had their own electrical repair technicians to maintain and repair the electrical equipment. [redacted] electricians attached to Shop No. 22, an assembly shop, repaired all the electrical machinery in that shop. [redacted] the following machines [redacted] repaired in Shop No. 22:

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50X1-HUM

- a. Electric hammers, German manufacture
- b. Electric drills, Krasnyy Proletariy, Soviet manufacture
- c. Small electric cranes, capacity to one ton, Telfer, German manufacture
- d. Electric cranes, capacity to two tons, Balka, Soviet manufacture
- e. Electric cranes, capacity to five tons, Peti, of unknown origin.

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2. [redacted] the machines manufactured in [redacted] [redacted] were newer than the others and seldom went out of order. Machines of Soviet manufacture were very old, went out of order frequently, and needed continuous maintenance and repair. During the last five years [redacted] no new electrical machinery was installed in Shop No. 22. [redacted] however, [redacted] other shops received four or five complicated new electrical machines [redacted]

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3. When a machine was out of order there was no replacement for it. The workers at that machine had to remain idle, sometimes as long as one week, until it could be repaired. If the machine was an important one, sometimes

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the production of the entire plant would be delayed. One reason for the delay in repairs was that often spare parts for the old machines were not available and even spare parts such as switches, wires, cables, etc. for the new machines were seldom in the supply warehouse.

4. The TASHSEL'MASH plant did not produce any tractors. Tractors were sent to TASHSEL'MASH from plants in the Urals and near Moscow. TASHSEL'MASH installed the cotton harvesting machinery it produced on these tractors. Production began in 1956. The plant produced 20 to 25 of these tractor-mounted cotton harvesting machines per day.

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INFORMATION REPORT

~~C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L~~

COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT Tashkent Cable Plant

DATE OF REPORT

8 FEB 1961

NO. PAGES 2

REFERENCES

DATE OF
INFO.
PLACE &
DATE ACQ.

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~~THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.~~

1. The Tashkent Cable Plant produced wire for radio receivers, radio antennas, and cables for electric power lines, including an underground cable which was covered with lead and was about 10 centimeters in diameter when covered.

part" of the production was power cables. "much the great 50X1-HUM

in 1952 the plant produced telephone wire, but no telephone wire had been produced since 1952.

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2. the USSR had many cable plants and that the one in Tashkent produced only a "very small part" of the total cable and wire produced in the USSR.

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3. drums of the large-diameter underground cable (not further identified) marked for export to Bucharest, Rumania; Sofia, Bulgaria; an unknown city in ; and an unknown city in Yugoslavia.

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4. not aware of any plans in the plant to replace copper or lead with aluminum or other materials. copper and lead were used in about the same proportion of the total in 1960 as they had been in 1952. could not estimate the percentages nor estimate the amount of each metal used.

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- 2 -

5. New machinery was continually being installed in the plant to replace old machinery. [redacted] the only technological difference between the old machinery and the new machinery was the speed. The new machines operated at about 50 percent greater speed than the old machines did. 50X1-HUM
6. [redacted] the Tashkent Cable Plant employed between 2500 and 3500 workers, about 20 percent of whom were women. About 25 percent of the total number of workers were either supervisory, administrative, or office personnel. [redacted] did not notice any great change in the size of the total labor force between 1952 and 1960. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
50X1-HUM
7. On 1 July 1960 some of the shops in the Tashkent Cable Plant began to work seven-hour shifts with one hour of rest instead of the previous eight-hour shifts with 30 minutes of rest. The whole plant was scheduled to go on the seven-hour day by the end of 1960. Also, on 1 July 1960, the workers' classifications were reduced by two. For example, a 6th category worker became a 4th category worker. A worker's pay, however, remained the same.

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INFORMATION REPORT

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)**REPORT****SUBJECT** Miscellaneous Tashkent City Plan
Information**DATE OF REPORT** 15 FEB 1961

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NO. PAGES 4**REFERENCES****DATE OF
INFO.
PLACE &
DATE ACQ.**

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1. A Soviet civilian construction organization known [] as "SMU-1" 50X1-HUM
was building an air raid shelter in Tashkent, Uzbek SSR, in the summer 50X1-HUM
of 1957 at a site northeast of Komsomol'skoye Ozero and about one
kilometer southwest of the Stadion Pakhtakor. (A [] sketch []
[] locating this shelter is on page 3.) [] the air 50X1-HUM
raid shelter [] 20-meters square and extending about three meters
below the earth's surface. There was no structure above ground. He 50X1-HUM
thought the walls of the shelter were about 60 centimeters thick and 50X1-HUM
that the flat, reinforced concrete roof of the shelter was also about
60 centimeters thick. [] 50X1-HUM
[]
[] in 1959 [] only a small earthen mound covered
with grass. 50X1-HUM
2. An extension to ulitsa Engel'sa in Tashkent was under construction in 50X1-HUM
1959 and completed in 1960, enabling motor traffic to travel ulitsa 50X1-HUM
Engel'sa direct to Chinkentakiy Trakt, to the north. [] 50X1-HUM
[] the extension was about 1,200 meters long and [] resembled
the older portion of ulitsa Engel'sa, a two-lane street. []
[] two trucks could pass on this street if the first pulled over to the
side of the street, yielding to the second. []

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[redacted] there were sidewalks directly in front of the newer buildings (points b, c, and d on [redacted] sketch on page 4 showing the immediate area of this extension.) 50X1-HUM

3. A legend for the sketch on page 4 follows. 50X1-HUM

a. A three-story brick building about 30 by 40 meters in size [redacted] it was called the Communications Institute. 50X1-HUM

b. A two or three-story brick building about 10 by 20 meters used as a dormitory for athletes.

c. and d. A three-story brick structure about 50 by 60 meters, of which one half, c., was used by the Sputnik movie house and the other, d., by the Regional Executive Committee. The building was completed in 1959-1960.

e. The Commune movie house, built sometime in the 1950's.

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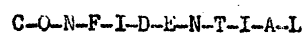


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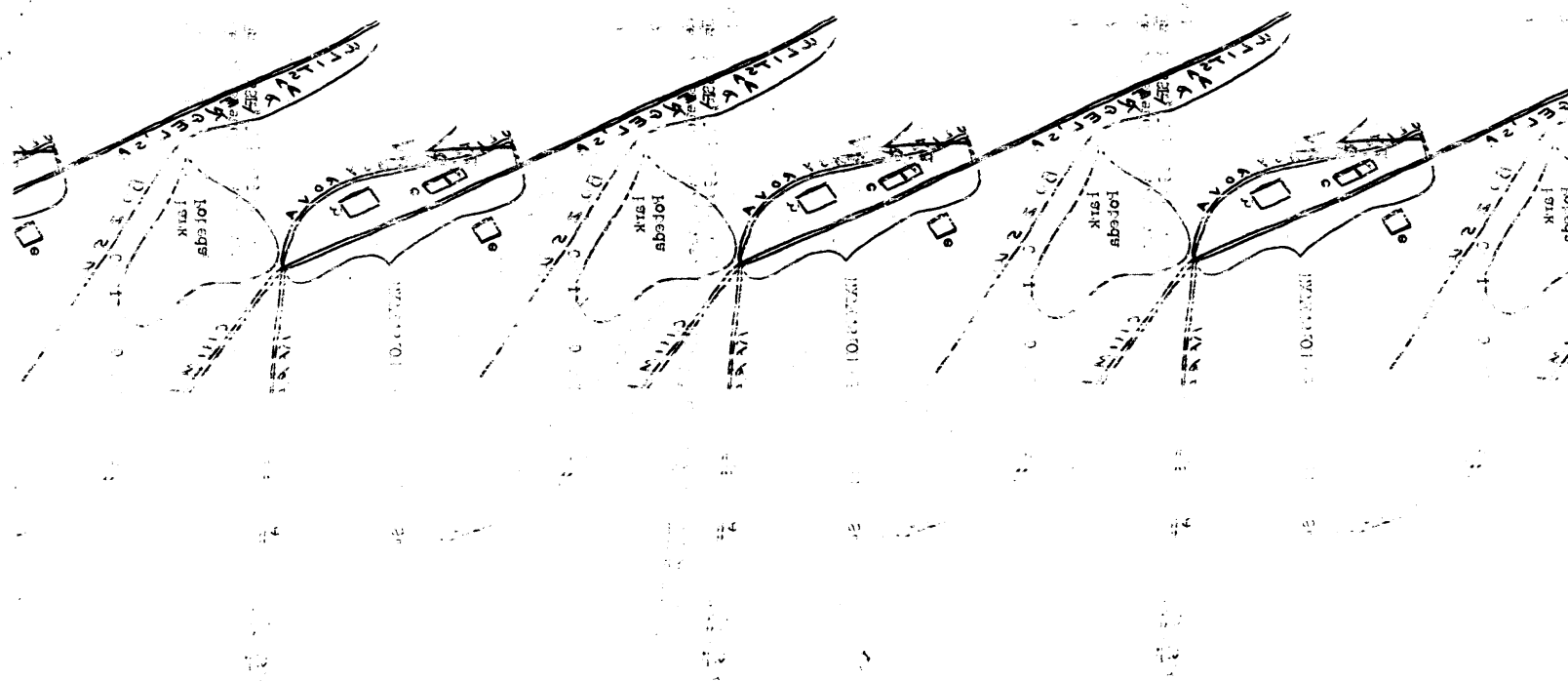
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Abstract

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